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right and wrong involved, but there the horse stands, a concrete monument to incapacity and misrule.

Some novelist will some time make the McMillan avenue house and its travels an incident in a novel and then the critics will call his attention to the fact that a good novel should treat only of possibilities and the novelist will out his critics with the reply, "This incident actually happened in St. Louis while it was a city of 355,000 inhabitants."

HIGHEST PARTY DUTY.

No legitimate charge of indifference to the party's welfare can be brought against any St. Louisan, Republican or Democrat, who enlists in a movement having for its object the compelling of good nominations for the April elections by both parties.

The party organization which puts up the best ticket, and is victorious at the polls in consequence, will be greatly strengthened through having thus made possible a clean and able administration of municipal affairs. The soundest strength comes from service of this nature, because such service begets confidence and respect. He is the true friend to his party who insists that his party shall render service of this nature.

If either or both of the great parties shall refuse to nominate honest and capable men next spring, the best party duty is to take part in a good government movement that will rebuke the parties by electing an independent ticket.

In this way only, it will then appear, can the party organizations be brought to a realization of the plain truth that their first and highest duty is to the whole people, and not to a party machine. It is wholesome for parties to be thus rebuked when they have surrendered themselves to machine domination.

This is the situation now confronting the voters of St. Louis. The city must have good government; it is suffering under the misrule of rascals. Good government should come from one or other of the party organizations. Both should receive full and fair opportunity to testify to their willingness for good government by nominating a ticket that shall stand for good government. The less worthy ticket should be defeated. If neither is worthy, they should both be defeated. The beneficent logic of this proposition is plain. It will be denied only by rascals or the spokesman or organ of rascals.

WORLD'S FAIR BOOM.

It was to have been expected that a World's Fair boom would follow the opening of the new World's Fair headquarters and there is, therefore, no reason for surprise that a most material development of interest and effective enthusiasm is now reported.

Nevertheless, it is in order for St. Louisans to experience profound gratification. All friends of the great enterprise are anew animated with the spirit of willingness to contribute to and work for success. It is also certain that the systematic effort now being directed from the new headquarters will tend most potently to this end.

The establishment of these headquarters, and the admirable volunteer service being rendered by the public-spirited St. Louisans in charge of the headquarters from day to day, vitalize the movement to a point of splendid animation. This is proven by the marked increase in subscriptions to the local fund of \$5,000,000 and the greater ardor and brightening of civic pride which tend to a more complete and far-reaching enlistment in World's Fair work. A visit to the busy headquarters in the Carleton building makes one feel very confident that the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904 is an assured fact.

This confidence will be crystallized into absolute certainty when the announcement of the completion of the local fund shall be made from the World's Fair headquarters. St. Louis's voluntary subscription of a local fund of \$5,000,000 will prove to the world that St. Louisans are in earnest in the great enterprise. This fund is the foundation of the whole World's Fair fabric. With such a foundation solidly set as the World's Fair base, the building of the whole fabric will then begin and be steadily prosecuted to a glorious finish. There should be a proud day dawning in St. Louis in the near future—the day of the completion of St. Louis's subscription of \$5,000,000 to the World's Fair.

VANISHING ORGANS.

Physicians have recently been interestingly discussing "normal prophylactic appendectomy," that is, the surgical extirpation from persons in normal health of the vermiform appendix with a view to guarding against appendicitis at some future time.

While surgeons as a unit opposed the project their consideration of the probable effect on the human race of the appendectomy through many generations forms an interesting contribution to the literature of evolution.

The vermiform appendix is popularly considered to be one of the physical organs handed down from prehistoric times. A distinct use exists for the organ in the lower herbivorous animals, which run largely to digestive apparatus, while no use appears for it in man, whose food is prepared for digestion before it is swallowed. It is, therefore, considered to be a relic of the days when, under the theories of the evolutionists, man's ancestors were herbivorous animals. The appendage in man is extremely rudimentary and is taken to be gradually vanishing, as evolutionists assert to be the way with organs that have lost their usefulness. As the use of the organ is approaching and as it is the seat of a dangerous malady it has come to be regarded with interest.

In the discussions of the doctors two diverse views were taken of the probable result of the continued amputation of the appendage. Some believed that it would not disappear with continued amputation and they cited such facts as that, although it has been the custom for centuries to bite off the tails of fox terriers soon after their birth, the appendage showed no sign of a hereditary or racial shortening. Other physicians believed that the persistence of the organ indicated that it had a subsidiary use in man's physical economy which had not yet been discovered.

A wrong impression of the time required to work a permanent, hereditary change in physical organs and a misconception of the methods of such changes is probably responsible for the suggestion of "normal prophylactic appendectomy." Evolutionists dig down into geological strata that count of time have made and speak of changes that millions of years have wrought. The poor thousands of centuries which man's history records are as seconds of time to the evolutionist.

For a good idea of the persistence of unnecessary organs man needs only to turn to the dashboard of his automobile. The use of a dashboard is to keep the horse's feet from splashing mud into the bed of the vehicle. Although the horse and his splashing have ceased, the dashboard remains, a totally useless obstruction to the view of occupants of the vehicle. It will be years before the useless appendage vanishes. All through the mechanical world such persistence of unnecessary forms appears and man is infinitely less conservative than a machine.

MOST FEARED OF ALL.

If the London Daily Mail is correctly informed by its Cape Town correspondent, the impending revolt of the Cape Colony against British rule, reported to that newspaper, is full of danger to British dominion in South Africa.

It was an uprising of this nature which was most feared by the British government during the progress of the war with the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State. Its menace is no less serious now than when those two nations still remained to be conquered. It is, indeed, even more serious, in view of the extremely bitter and anti-British feeling aroused by the stories of alleged British barbarity in dealing with the Boers.

A denunciate revolt of the Cape Colony, attending upon the opening of the Dutch Congress in Cape Town next week, would unquestionably make an irresistible appeal to all of Afrikaander blood. It would in all probability spread immediately to Natal, and would most certainly stimulate the people of the Transvaal and Orange Free State to a renewed desperate struggle for liberty. This would mean a war in South Africa many times more serious than that now in what has been thought to be its final phase.

It is not strange, therefore, that British loyalists in the Cape Colony are demanding that martial law be proclaimed. Their peril is great indeed if an Afrikaander revolt is impending. Of even greater magnitude is the peril to Cecil Rhodes's dream of a British Dominion of South Africa should this uprising take place. The road to the establishment of such a confederation of Crown Colonies promises, in such an event, to be bloody traveling.

Only by making the parties certain that but or delayed nominations mean defeat at the election can St. Louis force desirable nominations for the April elections. A powerful organization of citizens with the single object of forcing good nominations can attain this end.

Missouri and its Congressmen favor an American Nicaragua Canal, one which the United States can use in peace and war, can build, own and fortify. When a law for such a canal is presented every Missouri Congressman will be found ranged in its favor.

When a country after the lapse of over a century celebrates a holiday with such gusto as the United States show toward Thanksgiving Day there is reason to believe that a plain need for the festival exists.

Only one consideration urges the Municipal Assembly to adopt the water-rate reduction plan which has been pushed upon their attention: "We might as well be hanged for sheep as for lambs."

Sewer Commissioner Hermann, it seems, will have to solve his grievance that no money is on hand for the city's sewer system with the reflection that no money is on hand for any purpose.

Good government in St. Louis, the full sweep of the World's Fair movement, and the Twentieth Century—these three excellent things will begin about the same time if all signs don't fail.

It must be confessed that the dominant strain of the Thanksgiving Day caroling had all the earmarks of the college football yell.

About the only thing to which the Globe-Democrat can "point with pride" in defending Ziegenheim is an occasional noon.

Beer General De Wet seems to have an appropriate knock for covering Irish hopes in South Africa with a wet blanket.

Has the Link of Manchester set a new fashion by going into bankruptcy and matrimony simultaneously?

Hospital Sunday.

The poor that here within our reach have need, Stricken in body, helpless, all the children plead, It is for them this day the children plead, God's suffering ones, the souls in dreary gear, For healing, rest, kind words, the patient's need, Ah, fortunate one, to whom this life is sweet, How can we fail to love the poor that call on us?

God in your health, make them a little glad, Who have no health, but sickness and decay; Rich in your goods, make them less poor and sad, For them the shadows note your smile day, For them the sick and the aged plead, At ye of evil gear and spending gear, Make answer to the poor that call on us.

Help them.

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GOVERNOR DOCKERY'S MAIL

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.
Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 1.—The Forty-first General Assembly will convene on Thursday, January 4. From now until then Jefferson City will be the Mecca of all who seek political preferment at the hands of the Legislature or expect reward from the executive administration. While more than when days most chaotic before the Legislature convened, and a good six weeks must pass before the inauguration of Mr. Dockery, the political and social life of the city will be in a state of excitement. There is no way of forecasting what the General Assembly will do, but it is probable that the Legislature will pass a number of important bills, and that the Governor will make a number of appointments. The Legislature will also pass a number of bills, and the Governor will make a number of appointments. The Legislature will also pass a number of bills, and the Governor will make a number of appointments.

The Forty-first General Assembly will be in session for a number of weeks. The Legislature will pass a number of bills, and the Governor will make a number of appointments. The Legislature will also pass a number of bills, and the Governor will make a number of appointments. The Legislature will also pass a number of bills, and the Governor will make a number of appointments.

There are within the gift of Governor Dockery about a dozen appointments, and there is much speculation as to who will be appointed. The Legislature will also pass a number of bills, and the Governor will make a number of appointments. The Legislature will also pass a number of bills, and the Governor will make a number of appointments.

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The Question of Appointments Prospective Legislation of the Forty-First General Assembly.

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